

ROOT SUGGESTS SIX CHANGES IN LEAGUE'S PLAN

Ratification of Instrument
Means Surrender of Mon-
roe Doctrine.

SCHEME LACKS TEETH

It Puts Subject of Arbitra-
tion Back Where It Was
25 Years Ago.

EXPEDIENCY FOR LAW

Automatic Conference Defec-
tive—Right of Withdrawal
Should Be Provided.

Declaring it to be a serious question
as to whether the proposed conven-
ant of the League of Nations as now being
discussed in Paris would accomplish
the end desired by all—the preserva-
tion of the peace of the world—Elliott
Root has dissected that document and
suggests six amendments.

Mr. Root, distinguished authority on
international law, formerly Secretary of
War, then Secretary of State and
later United States Senator, analyzed
the league constitution, as it has been
published, at the written request of
WILL H. HAYS, chairman of the Republi-
can National Committee. The corre-
spondence was made public by Chair-
man Hays yesterday.

The Monroe Doctrine would be pre-
served by Mr. Root by the inclusion of
a clause just before the signature of
the American delegates which would
specifically state that nothing con-
tained in the document should be con-
strued as a relinquishment of the
United States of its traditional attitude
on purely American questions or to re-
quire the submission of such policy, in-
cluding the admission of immigrants,
to the decision of other Powers.

Amendments Suggested.

In the order suggested by Mr. Root,
the first amendment would be to pro-
vide for compulsory arbitration in all
justiciable disputes, those not involving
matters of policy, where diplomacy had
failed.

The second amendment would provide
for a general conference of the Powers
between two and five years after the
signing of the covenant, for the purpose
of reviewing conditions of the league
law and would provide for further con-
ferences at stated intervals.

Mr. Root would amend the much dis-
cussed Article X, which provides for the
maintenance of the territorial integrity
of the members of the league, by pro-
viding that after five years any party
may terminate its obligation under the
article after one year's notice.

Mr. Root's third amendment would pro-
vide that the commission on the reduc-
tion of armaments should have the power
to inspect the armament and verify the
results thereof.

The sixth suggestion is that the Execu-
tive Council shall have a conference of
the members of the league in not less
than five and not more than ten years
after the signing of the covenant, for its
revision, and that at such time, or any
time thereafter upon one year's notice,
the nation may withdraw from the league.

The Senate of the United States should
have been called into special session im-
mediately after the signing of the league
covenant and take the necessary amend-
ments to the league covenant. Mr.
Root declares. This was the more neces-
sary, he says, because while treaties are
usually framed by Congress and then re-
viewed by the President and the Sec-
retary of State, there is here no room
for supervision and independent judg-
ment because of the fact that in this
case the President himself is drafting the
document, assisted by the Secretary of
State.

Text of Mr. Root's Letter.

Mr. Root's letter to Chairman Hays
follows:

"I have received your letter of March
24 and I give you herewith at perhaps
length, but in brief, my views regarding
the proposed convention for a League of
Nations.

"I am sure that all of us earnestly
desire that there shall be an effective
international organization to preserve
the peace of the world, and that our
country shall do its full share toward
the establishment and maintenance of
such an organization. I do not see much
real controversy about that among the
American people, either between parties,
or within parties, or otherwise.

"There is, however, a serious question
whether the particular proposed agree-
ment which is now under discussion by
the Peace Conference in Paris under the
title of a 'Constitution of a League of
Nations' will accomplish that end in its
present form, and whether it cannot be
made more effective and free from ob-
jection. A careful study of the paper
under the urging of intense interest
the subject has led me to the conclusion
that a large part of its provisions will
be of great value, but that it has very
serious faults, which may lead to the
ultimate failure of the whole scheme
unless they are remedied, and some
faults which unnecessarily and without
benefit to the cause tend to embarrass
and hinder the United States in giving
its full support to the scheme.

Need of Changes Shown.

"It think there should be several very
important amendments to the agreement.
"This seems to be the general view.
Mr. Taft, who joined the President in
advocating the agreement, says it ought
to be amended, almost as strongly as
myself. Mr. Taft, who joined the President
in advocating the agreement, says it ought
to be amended, almost as strongly as
myself. Mr. Taft, who joined the President
in advocating the agreement, says it ought
to be amended, almost as strongly as
myself.

Threaten to Stop Work if Peace Is Oppressive

COPENHAGEN, March 30.—
Herr Stoesel, a member of
the German Majority Socialist
party, addressing the Council of
Soldiers and Workmen at Brom-
berg, Prussia, according to the
Berlin *Tageblatt* threatened that
if the Entente Powers enforced
an oppressive peace the workers
of Germany would cease work
and let the Allies come and make
what they wanted themselves.
"We in the Executive Commit-
tee," Herr Stoesel is quoted as
saying, "are resolved that in
given circumstances we may fol-
low the example of Hungary. We
also can ally ourselves with Rus-
sia."

DEBS RADICALS STORM A HALL

Toledo Socialists, Barred by
Mayor, Try to Override
the Police.

6,000 IN THE ASSEMBLAGE

Unable to Gain Admission,
They Parade and Threaten
Resort to Violence.

TOLEDO, March 30.—When refused
admission to Memorial Hall, a city
building, where Eugene V. Debs was
arrested to speak this afternoon,
5,000 persons stormed the place, broke
windows and doors and then paraded
the streets, crying "To hell with the
Mayor."

All the time Debs was in bed
in a local hotel, too ill to appear in
public.

A substitute speaker for Debs ap-
peared about 3:30 o'clock, but when
he attempted to make an address in
public was chased away by policemen.
More than seventy-five men were
arrested, including Thomas Devine,
Socialist member of the City Council.
Charges of inciting to riot were placed
against them, but after 300 policemen
had succeeded in breaking up the
mobs the prisoners were all released
without bail.

Threat to Use Force.

Announcement that Debs would not be
permitted to speak was made late Sat-
urday night, after the Socialists here
had prepared to handle an overflow
crowd. The announcement appeared in
the morning newspapers and was the
first notice Socialists had that their
meeting could not be held.

When the hour for Debs to speak ar-
rived there were at least 6,000 men and
women congregated about the McKinley
Memorial on Court House Park, across
the street from Memorial Hall.

A man mounted the base of the monu-
ment. "We'll use Memorial Hall this
afternoon if we have to use blood to
do it," he shouted. A policeman
grabbed him and he was thrown
unmercifully into a patrol wagon.
The man, who was speaking next, also
was arrested.

Police Use Their Clubs.

As the crowd swelled what was oc-
curring the radicals began to hoot and
boo the officers. Clubs were drawn and
the crowd was kept moving. Then came
the parade through the streets and cries
of "Down with the Mayor," "Hang
him!" "To hell with the police!" and
others of a similar nature.

At 10 o'clock before the police
were able to disperse the crowd, flat
scooters, the leaders occurred on
street corners. Hotel lobbies were in-
vaded by the crowd. The streets were
held up and threats of serious out-
breaks were to be heard on every hand.
Cornell Schreiber, Mayor, who issued
the order forbidding the parade, in a
statement this afternoon said that
hereafter no meeting would be permitted
anywhere in the city where it is sus-
pected that a man of radical tendencies
will speak.

\$10,000,000 MORE TO RAILWAYS.

Latest War Finance Advance
Makes Total \$145,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—More than
\$10,000,000 in loans to railroads have
been authorized by the War Finance
Corporation.

The Baltimore and Ohio received
\$4,000,000 yesterday on the security of
certificates of the District of Columbia
Railroads and \$2,000,000 more on the
company's refunding and general mort-
gage bonds. The Erie and the Missouri
Pacific received \$2,500,000 and the Missouri
Pacific \$1,100,000 on certificates of the Director-
General.

SHIP IN DISTRESS IN GALE OFF CAPE COD

U. S. Cutter Goes to Relief of the Ocean, Bound for N. Y.

BOSTON, March 30.—The Norwegian
steamer *Ocean*, 2,015 tons, which left
Liverpool for New York on March 13,
was reported in distress today about
130 miles off Cape Cod. The coast
guard cutter *Ompoke* was ordered to her
assistance from Portland, Me.

Wireless calls for help were picked up
at various stations along the New Eng-
land coast. One message received here
said that the *Ocean* was experiencing
engine trouble and had been caught in a
heavy sea. A stiff gale was blowing
throughout the day accompanied by rain
or snow. It was expected that the *Ompoke*
would reach the *Ocean* about day-
light.

A radio message also was picked up at
New England stations from an unidentified
schooner off Cape Cod. Before help could be
sent from this port or Newport, it was
reported that the schooner had been
sighted and was out of danger.

If you have money, buy more
of the Liberty Bonds. You will
be helping our boys and girls.
John Muir & Co., 41 Wall St., N. Y.

MEXICO GIVES JAPANESE LAND ON WEST COAST

Lower California Property's
Sale Is Confirmed by
Gen. Aguirre.

BOUGHT FROM U. S. MEN

Restrictions as to Coast and
Proximity of Boundary
Line Observed.

WASHINGTON NOTES MOVE

Carranza's Official Does Not
Believe Monroe Doctrine
Is Flouted by Action.

MEXICO CITY, March 30.—That con-
cessions have been granted to Japane-
se corporations to exploit agricul-
tural lands in Lower California was
the statement made yesterday by Gen.
Amado Aguirre, Under Secretary of
Development and Agriculture.

The affirmation was made, however,
that the concessions were fully author-
ized by the provisions of the Mexican
constitution regarding the area and
position of the territory in relation to
the ocean shore and the frontier line.

There was nothing in the conces-
sions, it was asserted by the Under
Secretary, that might possibly lead to
difficulties as far as the Monroe Doc-
trine was concerned.

The Japanese Legation here denies it
has any official knowledge of the pro-
posed purchase of Mexican lands.

General Expects No Trouble.

In the interview Gen. Aguirre is
quoted as follows:

"It is absurd to give credit to or take
seriously the news published to-day that
there is imminent an international con-
flict because of the fact that Japanese
subjects or companies are arranging to
acquire lands in Lower California, said
to belong to the California and Mexican
Land Company of Los Angeles.

"In the first place, the lands, which
were given by a concession in 1884 to
the Mexican Land Company, were de-
clared the property of the pre-Constitu-
tional Government on April 7, 1917,
which action rendered void the conces-
sion granted to the Japanese Land Com-
pany. Since then the Government has
appointed a commission to divide these
lands and sell them to Mexicans in small
lots.

"Moreover, even though Japanese com-
panies do propose to acquire, as is al-
leged, huge tracts of land in Lower
California, since the Mexican consti-
tution forbids the acquisition of land
by foreigners, the Japanese cannot ac-
quire more than 49,000 acres (approx-
imately thirty-three miles) wide from
the foreign frontier nor in a belt fifty kilo-
meters (seventeen miles) wide along the
coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf
of Mexico.

Restrictions on Land Buying.

"Even though the Japanese subjects
secure Mexican citizenship they could
not acquire 800,000 acres of land, as is
declared they seek to buy. This
land is 1,471 acres, which is far above
the legal limit placed on the purchase
of lands, which restricts all persons and
companies to a maximum of 3,500 hec-
tares (7,000 acres)."

Special Despatch to Tex. Sec.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Reports that
concessions to the Japanese to exploit
agricultural lands in Lower California
have been made by the Mexican Gov-
ernment, since the Mexican consti-
tution forbids the acquisition of land
by foreigners, the Japanese cannot ac-
quire more than 49,000 acres (approx-
imately thirty-three miles) wide from
the foreign frontier nor in a belt fifty kilo-
meters (seventeen miles) wide along the
coast of the Pacific Ocean or the Gulf
of Mexico.

For Mobile Defense.

Artillery ammunition is also very de-
ficient. In military circles actually en-
gaged in defense of the frontiers against
the Bolshevik view held is that mili-
tary measures can be taken to meet the
mobile defense. It is not suggested that
trench warfare should be conducted
along the whole front, since it is be-
lieved that the Bolsheviks may move to
be sudden rapid thrusts involving raids
or surprise over distances of fifty miles.
When once the Bolsheviks have pro-
ceeded to thrust back the Imperial
forces in the south are being watched
by the German military authorities with
some anxiety. Rapid movements on a
large scale to the north are rendered
impossible for the next four weeks at
least by the melting of snow and the
resulting mud morass.

Property Once a Ranch.

Turned Into Cotton Plantation

When Cattle Were Stolen.

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—Ranch prop-
erties of the California and Mexican
Land Company are owned by a group of
Los Angeles capitalists and bankers.
They include, it is said, one ranch of
10,000 acres situated in the Imperial
Valley and another of 5,000 acres sit-
uated in the Colorado Desert, the total
amounting to 150,000 acres in Lower
California.

When established the raising of cat-
tle was the principal business of the
company, but several thousand head of
cattle were stolen by Mexican bandits
and the property for a large part was
turned over to the production of cotton.
Officials of the company repeatedly
have denied any attempt was being
made to dispose of the land to a Japane-
se syndicate. These denials were
supported recently by a statement of M.
Oswa, secretary of the Japanese Farm-
ers' Association of Imperial Valley at
Brawley, Cal.

Asks Railway Explanation.

OKAWA, March 30.—Sir Henry Dray-
ton, chief of the Dominion Railway
Commission, has called upon the Cana-
dian railroads to appear before a com-
mission to show the reasons why they
have changed their train sched-
ules one hour in conformance with the
daylight saving law in effect in the
United States.

GERMAN REDS PICK FRIDAY FOR NEW OUTBREAK

Coup Planned to Coincide
With Assembly of Work-
men's Councils.

READY FOR AIR RAIDS

Anxiety Exists Among Loy-
al Troops as Result of
Reds' Money Drive.

AGENTS ARE IN BARRACKS

Banditry Is Rife in Germany
—Government Attitude
Toward Soviets.

By CHARLES TOWER.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

BERLIN, March 30.—The Berlin
Neueste Nachrichten asserts that the
next attempt of the Spartacists to
bring about a revolution is planned for
between April 7 and 10 to coincide with
the convening of the General Assembly
of Workmen's Councils.

The paper learns that the Spartac-
ists have prepared for an extensive
use of air raids, including bombs and
arrows. The search for weapons, it is
said, has had much less result than
expected and the attempts to discover
the hiding places of arms and ammu-
nition manufactured at Spandau have
not been successful.

Anxiety also is felt among the loyal
troops owing to the acknowledged suc-
cess of the Spartacists in introducing
into some barracks agents well pro-
vided with money. Further, a consid-
erable number of troops have gone to
the east front. Spartacist agitation is
reported lively in Wurtemberg and
Franconia.

University Closed.

Owing to the situation in Bavaria, the
University of Erlangen was closed yester-
day by a practically unanimous vote
of the students, supported by the Vice-
Chancellor and senate of the univer-
sity. One of the students appeared at
the meeting with the authority of Herr
Nobbe and urged all the students to join
the volunteer corps. His mission was
"to give the students the signal for the
battle against Bolshevism." Many stu-
dents have already left Erlangen to join
the colors.

In Berlin public security appears at
the moment to be in a state of alarm.
One characteristic of the situation is
the fact that the German constabulary
is being reduced to a minimum. The
placard "protected by the Workmen's
and Soldiers' Council of Berlin," pro-
tection for which they paid heavily, is
being arranged for protection by
armed sentries.

In Government circles, however, dis-
turbances connected with the meeting of
the Central Councils are not expected to
be grave. It is thought possible there
may be some fighting, but more serious
developments are expected toward the
end of the month. It is pointed out
that if any combination of the
Bolshevik troop movements is arranged
the latter can hardly be effected until
the end of the month. A high staff officer
who returned from the east front to-
day said there was no reported, any de-
finitive evidence yet that the Bolsheviks
had been able to bring back troops from
the east front.

The troops Trotsky can release for the
spring offensive may possibly reach
800,000, but it depends on the amount
of effort that is made in order to
bring them back to the front. It is
pointed out that if any combination of the
Bolshevik troop movements is arranged
the latter can hardly be effected until
the end of the month. A high staff officer
who returned from the east front to-
day said there was no reported, any de-
finitive evidence yet that the Bolsheviks
had been able to bring back troops from
the east front.

Japan Still to Be Heard.

It has been decided to avoid con-
tradiction over the guarantee of religious
freedom by sending the subject to spe-
cial treaties, which must be made with
all new states that have arisen through
the war. The Japanese delegates are ex-
pected to complete their record by call-
ing for an expression of sentiment by
the Council of Ten and perhaps the
plenary conference upon their declara-
tion of equality before the law of all
nations in the League of Nations.

Signs that the directing forces of the

conference look for the early comple-
tion of the first peace treaty are found
in the preparations now going on at
Versailles for a meeting of the Peace
Conference or its representatives with
the German commissioners. Telegraph
and telephone lines are being installed
between the two cities.

Continued on Second Page.

WILSON SAYS HE IS HURRYING PEACE; OPPOSES FRANCE ON SAAR DEMAND; REPARATION ALSO RETARDS TREATY

PEACE DELAYED BY WAR CLAIMS

Renewed Demands for Full
Indemnity Reopens En-
tire Discussion.

DANZIG A NEW WORRY

Attempt to Land Troops With-
out Assuring Germany
Might Prove Serious.

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, March 30.—Persistent efforts,
principally by the American delegates,
but seconded for the most part by the
British and Italians, to speed up the
work of the various councils and com-
missions preparing the details of the
peace treaty, resulted in better prog-
ress during the closing days of the
past week.

That most important results will be
attained during the present week is
predicted by those who are in a posi-
tion to speak, including the disposi-
tion of the Monroe Doctrine and repara-
tions, the two subjects which have
been the main obstacles to the com-
pletion of the treaty.

It is learned that recently there has
been a revival of certain propositions
and arguments, which has tried the
patience of some of the participants
in the deliberations. But apparently
new ideas have been exhausted and
there are signs of the rapid approach
of the end of the discussions.

Wilson May Order Speed.

Therefore it is expected that Presi-
dent Wilson, whom some of the French
newspapers, as well as some influen-
tial British papers, have held respon-
sible in a measure for the delay, is
about to exercise the power which
goes with the responsibility to make
an end to the delays.

The most stubbornly contested sub-
ject was that of reparations, and it is
expected that the delay in this case
cannot be charged up to the Americans,
but rather to the pre-war promises
of Premier Lloyd George and Premier
Clemenceau to make the Germans pay
the whole cost of the war, which have
led to some embarrassment because of
the patent inability of the enemy to pay
more than a fraction of the enormous
sums that will be required for that
purpose.

However, real progress has been
made in bringing about an agreement
on the total amount of indemnity and
the terms of payment on a basis of
patriotic studies of the exact state
of German industries and resources at
the present time and prospects for the
future made by the financial commis-
sions of the conference.

Americans Warn Against Dares.

The American representatives on
these commissions are warning against
the danger of forcing Germany to sign under duress
conditions they honestly believe beyond
the ability of Germany to pay. They
warn that such a policy surely never would
be permanent but would result in re-
pudiation at some future day when Ger-
many would be strong enough from a
military standpoint.

Although President Wilson has stated

that the League of Nations covenant did
not delay the progress of the treaty, be-
cause the work of the other commissions
was equally essential to its completion,
the league plan has been the subject of
much discussion and close study during
the past week.

The desire of the American delegates
to safeguard the Monroe Doctrine and to
assert other amendments to meet home
criticism temporarily has prevented the
report of the revised covenant from being
submitted to a plenary meeting of the
conference. The meeting of the com-
mission on Thursday, however, gave the
finishing touches to the formula, which
it is believed is satisfactory to the Coun-
cil and a plenary session likely
will be held on Saturday.

Japan Still to Be Heard.

It has been decided to avoid con-
tradiction over the guarantee of religious
freedom by sending the subject to spe-
cial treaties, which must be made with
all new states that have arisen through
the war. The Japanese delegates are ex-
pected to complete their record by call-
ing for an expression of sentiment by
the Council of Ten and perhaps the
plenary conference upon their declara-
tion of equality before the law of all
nations in the League of Nations.

Signs that the directing forces of the

conference look for the early comple-
tion of the first peace treaty are found
in the preparations now going on at
Versailles for a meeting of the Peace
Conference or its representatives with
the German commissioners. Telegraph
and telephone lines are being installed
between the two cities.

Continued on Second Page.

State of Siege Is Declared at Fiume; Allies' Action Based on Danger of Clash

Fiume, March 30.—The commander of the allied troops has declared
Fiume, Austria's big port on the Adriatic, to be in a state of
siege, according to the South Slav Press Bureau.

Fiume is the crux of the dispute between the Italians and the
Jugo-Slavs, which last week reached a point where the two nations
were on the verge of open war. Italy claims the city as part of Italia
Irridenta and as essential to Italian control of the Adriatic. The
Jugo-Slavs point out that this claim was not advanced until long after
the secret treaty was made allotting territory to Italy as the price
of her entry into the war and that possession of Fiume is vitally neces-
sary to the Jugo-Slavs on the ground that, although the city has a
large Italian population, the region tributary to it and dependent upon it
for an outlet to the sea is all Slavic.

Feeling ran so high and the situation became so menacing a fort-
night ago that the Allies were compelled to interfere and place an
Admiral in charge of the upper part of the Adriatic. At the same
time the Italian and the Jugo-Slav troops were moved at once the
embargo they had placed on food shipments to the Jugo-Slavs and the
Czech-Slovaks to the north shipments of food and material from the
United States to Italy would be stopped. The embargo was removed,
but the situation otherwise was improved little, if any.

It is supposed that the declaration of a state of siege is to enable
the Allies to take promptly such measures as may be necessary to
prevent a serious clash between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs in
Fiume.

WAR COUNCIL TO MOVE TO PARIS

Presence of Germany's Peace
Delegates in Versailles
May Cause Action.

POPULACE IS STIRRED

Visitors Expected to Stay in
Place Where Allies Planned
Enemy's Defeat.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, March 30.—The plan to have
the German delegates come to Ver-
sailles to receive the peace terms has
given rise to the possibility that the
Supreme War Council will be moved
to Paris, if for no other reason than
to avoid the distasteful prospect of
being lodged under the same roof with
the Germans.

Inquiry into and about the city of Ver-
sailles fails to establish definitely where
the Germans will be lodged. The pre-
dicted of police, the City Hall, hotel
keepers, congregrates of the various cha-
racters, all profess ignorance on the sub-
ject, but that the Germans are coming
to Versailles is quite certain; probably
they will occupy the most beautiful of
the Trianon Palace, where the Supreme War
Council planned and laid the founda-
tions of their defeat.

The population of Versailles is tuned
up to a pitch of great excitement in
anticipation that it will have to act as
the host of their arch enemies. Not
every one is satisfied that his beautiful
city should have been chosen for the re-
ception of the Germans, but then Ver-
sailles has been the scene of many un-
usual gatherings and one more will do
no harm.

U. S. MEN RAID RED LINE.

Airmen and Land Patrol Confess
Bolsheviks.

By the Associated Press.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, (Delayed).—
An American patrol yesterday raided
the Bolshevik line of communication
south of Bolshoiya Ckora, causing con-
siderable confusion and forcing an en-
emy detachment going forward into that
town.

Meanwhile American guns shelled the
town and airplanes dropped bombs on
the place.
Bolshevik artillery yesterday heavily
shelled the American positions at Ne-
mar and at Vaga.

POLES VOTE TO JOIN ENTENTE.

Premier Paderewski Will Go to
Paris to Arrange Alliance.

WARSAW, via Paris, March 30.—The
Polish Chamber of Deputies voted unan-
imously today, amid great enthusiasm
and applause, for a treaty of alliance
with the Entente Powers. Members of
the Interallied Commission to Poland
were present at the session and at the
conclusion thanked the Chamber for
their reception.

The Interallied Commission will start
from Warsaw for Paris on Sunday.
Premier Paderewski also is going to the
French capital, according to an an-
nouncement made here to-day, to make
arrangements for the alliance between
Poland and the Entente.

REDS LEAVE KIEV; FIGHT RUMANIANS

Ukrainians Now Ready to Par-
ley With Poles.

LONDON, March 30.—Russian Bolsh-
evik forces have evacuated Kiev and are
turning their attention to the Ruma-
nians, according to reports from Stan-
islaw, Galicia, transmitted by the
London Telegram. The Rumanians
from Vienna under date of March 28 by
the correspondent of the Exchange Tel-
graph Company.

How Wilson Tackles Problem.

There was comment to-day at the
Hotel Crillon upon the manner of
Mr. Bullitt's visit to Russia and the
expedition of John Lind to Mexico, and
of Col. E. M. House to Europe in
the days before the United States
entered the war.

President Says League Can- not Force U. S. to Send Troops to Europe.

HIS POSITION SERIOUS

French Demand for Rhine
Frontier Due to Opposi-
tion in the Senate.

FEAR COVENANT'S FATE

Impasse Makes Peace Situation
Critical—Wilson May
Issue Statement.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of The Sun.

PARIS, March 30.—President Wil-
son told a group of visiting Repre-
sentatives of Congress to-day that the
time had come for a showdown, that
there would be no more long discus-
sions, but he again expressed the
hope that the peace treaty would be
finished within a reasonable time.

The Representatives discussed the
situation in the United States, saying
that sentiment plainly is for the in-
clusion of the Monroe Doctrine and
also for a clause making it clear that
America will not be compelled to par-
ticipate in the minor squabbles of
Europe.

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